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258 Bleecker-st. near Christopher-st.
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26 East 42d-st. near Maddon-ave.
27 East 12d-st. near Maddon-ave.
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THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1893.

## FOURTEEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Sir Charles Russell finished his arg ment before the Behring Sea Tribunal of Arbitra tion, and Sir Richard Webster began his speech === Isinglass won the English Derby; Ravens bury second, Raeburn third. - President Sacasa, of Nicaragua, signed a treaty of peace with the revolutionists; the Provisional ernment took control at Managua. - Mints er Blount is said to be on bad terms with the Hawaiian Provisional Government.

Domestic.-The Presbyterian General Assem bly voted to convict Professor Briggs of heresy = The body of Jefferson Davis was burie In Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, Vs. - Th Republican Senate of Rhode Island refused to meet in Grand Committee with the Democrati House, === Argument began in the Federal Court in Chicago on the proceedings by the Govprament to close the gates of the Fair on Sunday. City and Suburban .- The Infanta sat for photo

graphs, visited the Normal College, reviewed the lice parade and went to the theatre, police parade and went to the trial of Alderman The taking of testimony in the trial of Alderman McKee, of Brooklyn, was begun. === Marshall J. Corbett testified before the Custom House Investigation Commission. — Winners at Morris Park: Dr. Hasbrouck, Ambulance Senella. Charade, Arab and Cataract. - New-York was defeated by Cleveland at baseball'; Brooklyn won from Pittsburg. === The annual parade of the police took place. ==== While speculation was not active, stocks advanced on buying principally for the short account; the closing was strong; money on call ruled at 3 per cent. The Weather.-Forecast for to-day: Fair, fol-

lewed by showers in the afternoon; slightly Temperature yesterday: Highest, 73 degrees; lowest, 57; average, 65 3-8.

All that has previously been said in praise of the cruiser New-York is borne out by the report of the Naval Board that conducted the recent 'test of the new warship, which was given out by Secretary Herbert yesterday. Her speed, as already stated, was 21 knots, and the action of the vessel in all respects was eminently satisfactory, while her equipment. strength, seaworthiness, etc., leave little, if anything, to be desired. All Americans must take renewed pride in our new Navy when it is reinforced by so stanch and swift a vessel as that which wears the name of the metropolis

The city is justly proud of the appearance and discipline of its police, and is always glad to admire them unstintedly when their annual parade takes place. The crowd of onlookers was larger than usual yesterday, on account of the interesting circumstance that the city's royal jons of incomes over \$10,000 each. The figguest was to occupy the most conspicuous place on the reviewing stand. She did so, and could not help sharing in the admiration evoked by the long line of stalwart, brawny men in blue. Parading is not the business of their life, of course, but they know how to march, and naturally every man of them put his best foot forward yesterday.

Week-old news from Hawaii shows that the aituation in the islands is as far as ever from being settled. The relations between Minister Blount and the Provisional Government are decidedly strained, and when the last steamer left Honolulu an open rupture seemed likely to comes of not over \$5,000 each should be un-

seems to be to pursue a waiting policy, in the expectation that the Provisional Government will sooner or later fall to pieces. What may happen in that event may possibly prove satisfactory to Mr. Blount and some members of his party. Many Americans will probably prefer to take a different view.

The complete extent of the iniquitous work done at Albany in the interest of Tammany Hall last winter is gradually permitted to dawn upon the public. Within a day or two it has leaked out that a monopoly of street-sprinkling in this city was granted to seven men unknown to fame. Everything in connection with this piece of legislation was done "on the dead now would be from two to four times as large. quiet." The notorious Colonel Webster intraduced the bill, and pushed it through by means well known to him. Mayor Gilroy and Public Works Commissioner Daly say they knew nothing at all about it until after the act was signed: but still Mr. Daly made all haste in executing a contract with the seven men for ten years at \$28,000 a year. The public has no protection against this monopoly, and must either pay the rates demanded or let the streets stay dusty.

THE RHODE ISLAND OUTRAGE.

It is of comparatively little consequence whether Rhode Island is classed as a Republican State next year. It is infinitely more important that the Republicans of that State have shown themselves upright, law-abiding and honorable, have respected the decisions of the courts, which their opponents have disregarded and defied, and have in no way attempted to defeat the will of the people expressed at the last election. The part taken by Republicans in the controversy will redound to their credit, and will help their party and the principles they profess. The Democrats of Rhode Island have placed themselves on a level with the election swindlers in Maine and Connecticat, New-York and New-Jersey, Ohio. Indiana and a dozen other States North and South, where public opinion has been outraged, law defied, and the people robbed of their rights in order to grasp offices for Democrats.

It sometimes seems as if this shameful distinction between the two great parties of this country were no longer regarded by voters. Winning by the most infamous means in New-York, the Democratic party rejoices in a sort of popular support which it boasts cannot be broken. Stealing a Legislature and a Senatorship in Indiana, the same party hopes to held that long-disputed State an indefinite time by sheer force of fraud. Yet its own experience does not lack warnings. When it stole the State government in Maine, the people soon found a way to retire it from all participation in the government, by the votes of honest citizens. The shameful theft in New-Jersey has already created a revolt of Democrats in that State, which threatens to turn the election thieves out of all power. A robbery of the people succeeded in Ohio, but the Democrats have not been able at any election since to show their former strength. So it has been in other States where free suffrage still exists, and if in some Southern States the Democratic party yet holds power by means of fraud and crime, there are indications that even there robbery will not always prevail.

Evidently the signal triumph of the Maynard swindle in New-York has encouraged the Democrats of Rhole Island to attempt the overthrow of their State government by revolutionary processes. For the steps described in dispatches yesterday were so plainly in violation of law that they must be considered revolutionary. Honest readers of Democratic journals cannot regard them with any other feeling than one of disgust, if they see them characterizing the latest Democratic swindle in Rhode Island as merely a matter of superior generalship. If the tone of public morals were so low and so debased as this, there would be little hope for honest government.

The expulsion from the House of two Republican members who were regularly elected, in Supreme Court in the case of one, and in disregard of common honesty in both cases, had the open and flagrant assistance of the National Executive department. The President's especial friend and former law partner, by refusing to accept the resignation of a postmaster who had been elected to the Legislature, for no other reuson than because that refusal would give a pretext for a dishonest act by the Democratic, majority in the House, was guilty of a performance for which, fortunately, precedents are sought in vain in the record of either party. Proclaiming himself a reformer and lover of good government, President Cleveland might well make this a test case, if he really intended that the will of the people should be respected and obeyed.

WHAT AN INCOME TAX WOULD YIELD. Since so much is said about the income tax, and since it is by many regarded as an available resource for raising all money required for pensions payments, it may be well to submit a few facts about the matter. Something is known of the results of an income tax in this country. In the sixties this tax was imposed with a strong patriotic sentiment to support it as necessary, and with the whole power of a vast army of Government employes to enforce its collection. There is reason to doubt whether any similar tax could now be collected as fully under circumstances altogether less favorable. A tax of 10 per cent on all incomes over

\$5,000 yearly yielded about \$34,000,000, and was paid by about 50,000 people, so that the aggregate of such yearly incomes was about \$340,000,000. In the previous year the number paying the tax at this rate was smaller, somewhere between 30,000 and 50,000. In another year the aggregate of incomes over \$10,000 each was one hundred and eightyseven millions, and the aggregate of incomes between \$600 and \$10,000 each was about three hundred and twenty-three millions. As the aggregate value of property in the United States was then about fifteen thousand millions, and the current rate of interest then indicated profits averaging not far from 6 per cent, it may be roughly estimated that the aggregate of all incomes was more than nine hundred millions, of which about five hundred and twenty-one millions was the sum of incomes ranging from \$600 to \$5,000 each year ly, about one hundred and fifty-three millions of incomes from \$5,000 to \$10,000 each. and about one hundred and eighty-seven millures serve to give only an approximate idea of results in different years, but cast some light on the probable results of such taxes as are

now proposed. The aggregate valuation of property has increased to about sixty-five thousand millions. but the current rate of interest shows that the average returns from property are much lower than they were thirty years ago, and probably the average for all kinds of property s not much above 3 per cent. At this rate the annual income would be in the aggregate not far from two thousand millions yearly; and of this more than half would be exempt if in-

A 5 per cent tax on all incomes over \$10,000 each might be expected to yield not more than \$25,000,000 yearly.

It is at least plain that such a tax could not be expected to make up for the deficiency of factory way meet the purposes for which they over \$50,000,000, which would result from such reductions of tariff as the Reform Club proposes. Possibly a 5 per cent tax on all inomes over \$5,000 each would nearly meet the deficiency, but such a tax would reach a great multitude of individuals. There were over 50,000 paying such a tax in 1867, and with more than double the population and over four times the wealth in the country, the number It has already been suggested by one Democratic journal that any tax on incomes of less than \$10,000 each would probably reach so large a body of men as to prove disastrous to the party imposing it.

Others indulge the notion that the income tax can be made to meet the cost of pensions, thus enabling the party in power to cut down the tariff at its pleasure. In order to raise one hundred and fifty millions by a tax on incomes over \$10,000 each, the rate of taxation would have to be about 30 per cent-so high that it would certainly be evaded by very many. Or if the tax were extended to all incomes over \$5,000 each, the rate would have to be about 15 per cent, which is higher than can be satisfactorily collected. The problem which our Democratic philosophers set themselves, if they undertake to meet any large proportion of public expenses by this kind of tax, is not at all an easy one.

THE VERDICT AGAINST DR. BRIGGS.

It is hardly possible that even Professor Briggs was much surprised at the emphatic condemnation of his views by the General Assembly. In addition to the widespread feeling in the Church, that these views are contrary to the Presbyterian Standards, was the dislike of Professor Briggs himself, which has been constantly growing in intensity. He has on many occasions taken little pains to conceal his poor opinion of many men whom the Church reveres, and has generally promulgated his views in such an aggressive way as to repel rather than attract those who were in doubt, But back of the personal aspect of the question lies the fact that the issues raised by Dr. Briggs had produced so much doubt and aroused so much controversy that the Church was obliged to take cognizance of them. It was hoped that the trial and acquittal of the Professor by the New-York Presbytery would satisfy the Church. But it failed to do so, because the theological soundness of many leading members of the New-York Presbytery is seriously doubted by average conservative Presbyterians. What was wanted was a deliverance by a body representing the whole Church on the questions at issue.

Such a deliverance has now been made, and it is no longer possible for ministers in the Presbyterian Church to hold or teach the views for which Professor Briggs has been tried and condemned. In brief, these views are as follows: That there are historically three great fountains of divine authority-the Bible, the Church, and the reason; that some, like Cardinal Newman, may find divine authority Martineau, may find it through the reason: that teuch, and that Isaiah is not the author of the scrutiny of jurymen as it ought to be. latter half of the book which bears his name that there are errors in the Bible which do of faith and practice; that if a literal fulfilthere is a progressive sanctification after death. had pronounced no opinion; and for that rea-

sembly the highest indicial body of the Church. has changed the whole aspect of the case. The views of Professor Briggs are declared to be duty of all who hold them to withdraw from the membership of the Church. Will they do so? Doubtless many of them will; but others will see in the action of the General Assembly a divine disapproval of their views; and will hasten to readjust their attitude on the questions involved in a way to satisfy at once their reason and their conscience. And therefore the general split in the Church, which some have been expecting as a result of Dr. Briggs's con-

demnation, may not occur., Nevertheless, the Church will suffer seriously from this condemnation of Professor Briggs. It has arrayed itself in opposition to the Christian scholarship of the day. It has made it impossible for any young man who accepts the modern methods of Biblical study to enter its ministry. It has made itself, theologically, one of the narrowest, if not the narrowest, of all mitted itself to a view of the Bible which not people everywhere say can be disproved by the sincerity and honesty. But no intelligent man is not a really respectable Republican in the who believes that such a question must be devestigated the subject will find himself able

WHAT TO DO WITH ST. JOHNLAND. Mayor Boody recently expressed the opinion that the establishment of a county farm at a gigantic blunder. As the result of a visit which he paid last week to the St. Johnland institution he is now convinced that the county ought to sell out as speedily as possible. It is certain that no one can regard the result of the experiment begun on Long Island several years ago with anything approaching satisfaction. In establishing what is known in Brooklyn as St. Johnland, Mr. Seth Low, Mr. Ripley Ropes and other citizens deeply interested in the bettering of the charitable institutions of Kings County took a warm intrest. and Mr. Low has lately declared that on abstract principles the plan was a thoroughly good one. There is no doubt on this point The trouble has been from the beginning that the politicians "got their books" in, and the county farm project has been an unexasing source of jobbery, extravagance, scandal and corruption. The Board of Supervisors had control of it in part; the Commissioners of Charities had control of it in part : and the result

comes below \$10,000 each should not be taxed. of responsibility. The enormous sum of \$3,000,000 has been spent at St. Johnland. and what is there to show for it? Simply accommodations for about 600 patients in buildings which, as Mr. Boody says, in no satiswere erected. Even Tammany Hall might blush to make so large an investment with

such meagre results. Now the practical question is: What is Kings County, what is Brooklyn, going to do about it? The idea of sending more good money to follow that which has already been swallowed up at St. Johnland is preposterous. "No further money should be wasted there." is the Brooklyn Mayor's emphatic way of stating the case. Mr. Boody would call a halt and concentrate the charitable energies of the county at Flatbush. The record made there in former years was unsavory enough. The truth is that evidence so strong as to be incontrovertible has been accumulating for years that Kings County is unable to care for its insane poor in any satisfactory and economical The practical solution of the vexing problem is to turn the care of these people over to the State as soon as the needful legislation can be obtained. The State may be able to manage St. Johnland in such a way as to put an end to scandals and jobs. There is no indication that Brooklyn ever can.

AN ALDERMAN ON TRIAL.

One of the big fish is now in the District-Attorney's net in Brooklyn, but it is not improbable that he will slip through the meshes. Alderman McKee is on trial for complicity in the Columbian celebration frauds, and his conviction will depend upon the seriousness with which the jury consider the evidence of a very plain case. The facts as presented in the opening address of Assistant District-Attorney Clarke are reproduced from the trial of Pigott. The stands were erected without valid authority of law and in violation of the city charter. The work cost less than \$3,600, and over \$11,000 was paid for it out of the city treasury. There was no advertisement calling for competitive bids as provided explicitly by law Pigott had the job under his control, paid for the material and labor, and sold the lumber after the celebration. Since he was a city official he was forced to employ Ross, a dummy contractor, a poor old man living on the top floor of a tenement. About \$8,000 was made out of this job. McKee, as chairman of the Aldermanic committee, certified to the correctness of Ross's fraudulent claim, and, as the prosecution has agreed to prove, aided and

As Alderman McKee has the sympathy and support not only of his indicted colleagues, but also of the machine organization of the Democratic party in Kings County, strenuous efforts will be made to secure either his acquittal or a disagreement of the jury. It is a test case, since the evidence against him is as strong as against any of the other Aldermen and Supervisors who assumed the responsibility of sanctioning expenditures that were fraudolent on their face, and were contracted without legal warrant. His acquittal would undoubtedly be the pretext for the abandonment of all the riminal prosecutions ordered by the Grand Jury. We trust that there will be no misthrough the Church; that others, like Dr. carriage of justice, but are not reassured by the carelessness with which the jury has been temperament and environment determine by made up. The District-Attorney's office, while which of these three ways men may find God: it is presenting the evidence in these cases with that Moses is not the author of the Penta: Incidity and earnestness, is not as keen in its One thing can be assumed with confidence.

If the jobbers and swindlers who defrauded not affect its character as the infallible rule the city and the county with the commvance of officials, and in utter disregard of the safement is insisted on, predictive prophecy has guards provided by law for the protection of been reversed by history, and much of it has taxpayers, escape conviction, little public innot been, and never can be, fulfilled; and that | terest will hereafter be taken in the investigation of municipal abuses by grand juries. The That a large number of ministers and laymen farce of indicting knaves and boodlers has course of the discussion over Professor Briggs, and contractors in the penitentiary, it will be The liberals in the Church have regarded these a sign that juries are under political influviews as open questions, on which the Church | ence, and that corrupt officials with direct "pulls" upon ring and gang can defraud the son they refused to leave the Church because town with impunity. No taxpayer who has certain persons condemned their attitude as read attentively the evidence in the Pigott case can be in any doubt respecting the illegality But the vote yesterday of the General As- of the expenditures and the auditing of the bills, or hesitate to declare that the city and county have been rebbed by "a political com-What is evident to every disinterested heretical, and inferentially it is held to be the citizen the District-Attorney's office ought to be able to make plain to an honest, intelligent somebody would make a fuss about it.

THE EVENING POST'S WEAKNESS. The earnestness of "The New-York Evening Post" in denouncing-between election campaigns-Tammany Hall and its management, its membership, its methods and all its works, leaves no doubt of the heartiness of its hostility to that corrupt and powerful political organization. It hates only one thing with more intense and concentrated bitterness, and that is the Republican party. Formerly, it says, there was a way of escape from the malign influence of Tammany for decent Democrats who could not stand its ways. They could go over to the Republicans. But it says there is now no such remedy available, "for there really is no Republican party to the larger Protestant sects, and it has com- go over to." "In fact." it continues, "a good repentant Democrat eager for spiritual comfort only cannot be proved, but which Christian might traverse the State without finding a realscholars who are listened to by intelligent by respectable Republican lap to lay his head on and sob, or a reputable Republican camp to Bible itself. A sect which decides to stand or pass the night in." As there appeared to be fall on the assertion that Moses wrote the whole over 600,000 Republican voters in the State of the Pentateuch may be respected for its at the last election, the statement that there whole State seems an exaggeration. We ventcided by the evidence of men who have in- ure to suggest that our contemporary's failure to influence public opinion, which it has some times complained of itself, is largely due to the habit of exaggeration illustrated in this sweeping assertion. In a journal which, like our contemporary, frequently exhibits ability and is capable at times of being calm, the St. Johnland, L. I., by the county of Kings was tendency to exaggeration is an unfortunate weakness.

it is hardly necessary to say that there are several hundred thousand respectable Republicans in the State, or that the Republican party itself, well organized and in fighting trim, is still doing business at the old stand, still ready, as it always has been, to do battle with Tammany, and still ready to receive the "decent Democrats who cannot stand Tammany and its The inquiry of our contemporary, What is it which has brought this one mighty organization low?" is consequently without force or pertinency, and its answer, "The tariff, simply the tariff, nothing but the tariff," lacks the element of truth. The subsequent statement that "the legitimate business" of the Republican party "was from the beginning the organizing against the forces of vice and ignorance and corruption of that portion of the American people which brings conscience to the work of politics" is quite true. That was and is its legitimate business. secur at any moment. The Minister's plan taxed, and not far from three-quarters if in- has been what always follows from a division It continues in it. It has not been brought

low, by any means, by what "The Post" calls "the tariff mania." That is a delusion of our the tariff mania." That is a delusion of our by a biological examination. Thus every effort of an anti-tariff mania. Its difficulty is that it sets up its Free-Trade notions above all questions of honest administration and good government. It contributes to the success of Tammany Hall and its continuance in power for no other reason than that the only practicable way to drive it out is to unite with honest citizens who happen to favor a protective tariff.

The municipal government has nothing to do with the tariff. Neither has the State government. But our contemporary prefers the rule in city and State of men whom it denounces daily as ruffians and thieves to putting in their places honest and capable men whose views on the tariff differ from its own. This, of course, it has a perfect right to do. But it ought not to say to its readers who "cannot stand Tammany and its ways," and want to get out of it, that "there is no Republican party to go to," for it is not true. And it ought to break itself of the habit of exaggeration, which leads it into saying that there is not "a really respectable Republican" in a total of over 600,000 voters who have recorded themselves as of that party. That is the sort of thing which hinders it from influencing public opinion upon any subject.

CELEBRATING THE FOURTH OF JULY.

Several of the cities of this State have de termined to let their patriotic joy be unconfined on the coming Fourth of July. They do not, however, express themselves in that way, but with one accord they are saying, as we learn from their newspapers: "We must have an old-fashioned Fourth this year." These cities are to be congratulated, and it is to be hoped that the example which they have set will be followed by all their sister cities and by the rest of our great Commonwealth, urban and rural. Let us have an old-fashioned celebration of this greatest of the days in the calendar of patriotism which shall include New-York as a whole. This ought to be done for two good and

sufficient reasons. In the first place, the best use you can put the Fourth of July to is to celebrate it. It was made to be celebrated just as obviously as strawberries were made to be eaten. Writing of the 2d of July, 1776. but having regard to the event which we assoiate with the Fourth, John Adams thus expressed himself: "I am apt to believe that it will be celebrated by succeeding generations as the great anniversary festival. It ought to be commemorated as a day of deliverance by solemn acts of devotion to God Almighty. It ought to be solemnized with pomp and parade, with shows, games, sports, guns, bells, confires and illuminations, from one end of this continent to the other, from this time forward forever more." Adams was a levelheaded prophet as well as an ardent patriot. The Fourth "ought to be" and will be "solemnized" every year until time shall be no more -that is to say, while the Republic lasts. It is eminently desirable, however, that special pains should be taken to make this year's celebration peculiarly imposing. The Old World is coming over to the New this summer-to the great Exposition. It behooves the United States, therefore, to put its best foot forward, and the obligation rests with the most weight on the chief State of the United States, even the Empire State. Now the course of human events proves that whenever New-York puts her best foot forward she thrills, captivates, inspires. Thousands of foreigners will be within our borders in July on their way to or from the Fair. Let them see and hear a celebration of the Fourth which shall take a fast hold of their consciousness. It will do them good, because it will set them thinking of the genesis and evolution of government of the people on

in the Presbyterian Church either hold these been enacted frequently in Brooklyn during times is the healthy growth of what may be people in the black gown. The minister going to in the Presbyterian Church either hold these been enacted requestly in Broadyn units times is the hearty grown of what may be supply the Central Church will find that article in the views or believe that they may be lawfully recent years. Charical interest in the Calum held without denying the teaching of the sentments. If the indictments in the Columbian called the American spirit. This growth is retiring room. Dr. Stinson has assumed it on enter seen in one of its worthy forms in the wide-ing his new pastorate at Breadway Tabernacle, New ing his new pastorat shall be hoisted over every schoolhouse. Whatever tends to quicken the American spirit obviously is to be encouraged. All hail, then, to the Fourth of July, and the more old-fashioned celebrations of the day there are the better for

> Some of our Democratic contemporaries seem disappointed because Republican newspapers have been silent over the demonstrations attending the They were building upon the hope that

The good work of the New York Kindergarten Association needs no words of commendation from compilation has come to be widely recognized by busius at this time. The plan of those interested in it to secure a "park fund," however, seems deserving of special mention, and can scarcely fail to appeal with force to some of our generous citizens. It appears that some of the persons connected with the nine free kindergartens estabtheir care to the Park for an outing now and and take their shovel. then at their own expense. Their generosity is worthy of all praise, but it is said in their behalf that they should be relieved of the outlay for this purpose, as they could be by the creations of the original in a found that placed on the walls, "Fost no bills."—(Des Moines Argonaut. for this purpose, as they could be by the erration of a park fund to meet the expenses of these excursions. Besides paying the car fares man of Philadelphia, in a recent sermon said: "I have for the children, it is necessary to supply them | teen instructed by my ecclesiastical superior to use with simple luncheons. The fund need not by a prayer to Almighty God to avert the cholera. But large, and a small sum of money could hardly be used to better advantage for the benefit of poor children. (tholera is a dirt disease. It is, therefore, a prevent-able disease. To prevent the cholera you have only to remove the dirt. If you leave the dirt, you invite

In consequence of a circus train jumping the track the other day there is a tiger loose in Western Pennsylvania, and no one knows what mischief he may do. The citizens of this town extend their sympathy to the inhabitants of that section. It has been so here for several years.

State is to hold its sixth annual convention at Saratoga, the date being June 27 and 28. League has it in its power to aid materially in securing Republican success in the State this fall, especially in overthrowing the Democratic supremacy in the Legislature, which has been a supremacy in the Legislature, which has been a continual source of evil during the last two years. The call for the League convention "points to the last Democratic Legislature as the most corrupt and incompetent in the history of that party of alleged principles and no good works." This is a fair statement of what every intelligent elizare known known and only needed whoding," said the apprentice, "why didn't you wind it and hand it back to him?" "You are no judge of human nature, my boy," said the old jeweller. "If I had done that I would have lost his trade forever."

And he put a dollar tag on it and hung it up in his window.—(Chicago Tribune. intelligent citizen knows to be the fact.

The removal of J. Thomas Stearns by Commisioner Haffen, of the trans-Harlem district, is likely to give the Commissioner a good deal of trouble before the end is reached. There was no cause for the removal, and as a member of the Volunteer Fire Department Mr. Stearns appears to have excellent ground to contest Mr. Haffen's action. Mr. Stearns is going to make a fight in the courts, and is certainly justified in doing so.

The sammer corps of physicians is to be set at work early this year, in order to help safeguard the city against a possible outbreak of cholera. The work done by these men, if they do it thoroughly and conscientiously, is of much importance. The corps will consist of fifty young physicians. Half of those to be employed were on duty last year, and the remainder will be chosen by Civil Service examinations. They will

will be made to guard against a "cholera scare," while, of course, the public will be informed if an undoubted case of the disease is discovered. But if even one or two cases are found, there will be no ground for a "scare" on the part of people who take proper care of themselves, as every sensible person ought to do.

Governor Flower being in Chicago and Lieu. tenant-Governor Sheehan in Ireland, the question arises, "Where are we at" in the matter of executive officers? There's no occasion for uneasing

PERSONAL

however; the actual Governor is on deck. Rich

ard Croker is still at the helm.

Commander-in-Chief Weissert, of the G. A. R., will be the guest of the famous Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston at its annual June

Monsignor Satolli is to be invited to be present at the celebration this summer of the fiftieth anal-versary of the Pittsburg Roman Catholic diocese; Car-dinal Gibbons, Archbishop Ryan and many other Church dignitaries are expected to be present.

The oldest practising lawyer in Philadelphia is John D. Bleight, who was admitted to the bar on May 9, 1833, just a little over sixty years ago. Next to him comes William D. Tilgiman, who became a full-fledged lawyer on December 12, 1836, while ex-Mayor Richard Vaux is a good third, with a legal experience extending back to April 15, 1837. The ex-Empress Eugenie of France is the god-

March 16, 1856, the day of the birth of her son, the Frince Imperial, who was killed by the Zulus. The ex-Empress had premised to stand in that relation to the children born on the same day as the Prince Imperial. Mrs. Myra Bradwell, wife of Judge Bradwell of

Chicago, was the first woman in the United States to apply for admission to the bar. Since her admisshe has worked by her husband's side, and has Her son and daughter were also admitted to the bar when they reached suitable ages, and soon afterward the daughter married a lawyer, so that every member of the Bradwell family is actively practising the profession.

According to foreign papers, the engagement of Princess Elisabeth, daughter of Prince Leopold and Princess Gi-cla of Bavaria, and granddaughter of the Austrian Imperial rulers, to Archduke Joseph August of Austria is to be announced soon. The Archduke is the son of Archduke Joseph and the Archduchess Clothilde. He is a lieutenant in the Franz Joseph Regiment of infantry, now stationed in Vienna.

Bohemian musician, arrived in New-York vesterday with her two children, who had been left in Europe when Dr. Dvorak came to enter upon his duties in this city last autumn. Dr. Dvorak will show his in least temporarily, by spending his sanguer vacation in the Northwest, instead of returning to Europe as is so commonly the custom of foreign-born musicians resident here. He will start to-morrow and will be

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Some of the healthlest looking citizens of Cin chmail try to evade jury duty for the following among other reasons: "Can't sit still," "Compelled to other reasons: "tan't sit stil," "Compelled to move about," "Corns," "Hard of hearing," "Eye-sight poor," "Ringing in my head," "Dizzy," "Must keep cool," "Must keep warm," "Afraid of draughts," "Rheumatism," "Toothache."

Imposing on the Boy.—Mrs. Figg-What on earth did you get a new lawn mower for? Isn't the old one good enough for all the work we have to do? Mr. Figg-Nes; it is good enough, but you must lear in mind that we can get twice the amount of work out of Ton.my with a new machine that we could with an old one.—(Indianapolis Journal.

Numerically the Lutheron Church is the fourth religious denomination in this country, having an enrolment of 1,235,000 communicant members. Its total membership throughout the world is about

Professor-I was sure that we were going to have had weather to-day, because I had such a pain in my left leg, and yet here the sun is shining brightly I After all, is it not possible that my leg pained me because I fell yesterday from the top of a step-ladder in my Ribrary?—Filegende Elatter.

Says "The Congregationalist": "The use of the gown by Congregational ministers appears to be steadily increasing in recent years. In Boston Mr. Gordon at the Old South and Dr. Herrick at the Mount Vernon, in Combridge Dr. McKenzie at the First, in Brookline Dr. Thomas at the Harvard Church and in Newton Dr. Calkins regularly stand before their Mark. In a number of the other larger churches it is a part of the pulpit equipment.

As Dean William Lawrence will soon become As Dean William Lawrence will soon become lishop Lawrence, some discussion has arisen as to the proper man to succeed the dean in the place he vacates for the bishopric of Massachusetts. The names of two or three gentlemen have been mentioned, but a friend at our chow suggests that if the board of trustees of the Episcopal Theological School at Cambridge want to make it an institution that will be felt throughout the denomination in this that will be felt the ughout the denomination in this country, they will elect Rev. A. C. A. Hall, of Oxford, to the post of dean.—Boston Transcript.

Frederick A. Saward, the Editor of "The Conl Trade Journal," of this city, has issued his useful com pendium of the coal trade for 1893. It gives facts and statistics relative to coal production, prices, transportation, etc., corrected to the latest dates. As an accurate and complete record of one of the greatest industries of the country the value of this

Larry's Lament. "Wurra! Wurra!" groaned Larry, "Bad luck to the day I was bore'n! Here's thim banks all bustin' up, on' me not got a cint in anny wan ay 'em."—(Chleago Tribune.

"The Philadelphia Times" thinks that the officeeckers, who thought all they had to do was to go lished by the association take the children under to Washington and take their pick, will soon go home

Dr. McConnell, the well-known Episcopalian clergythe cholera. This city of Philadelphia is full of fifth which nobody is trying to remove. To let that fifth remain and pray to God to keep away the cholera is to trifle both with the cholera and with Almighty God. While that fifth is allowed to remain I refuse to offer such prayers."

A month hence the Republican League of this tate is to hold its given annual conventions.

Professor T. K. Chevne, the eminent Biolical scholar, of Oxford, has the sight of only one eye, and he cannot use that except in natural light. And yet he has written a large number of books requiring an immense attount of original investigation.

AN APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE'S INTELLIGENCE.

From The Albany Express.

The members of the Republican committee submit their case in a caim and dispassionate manner. They appear to the intelligence of the people by using piain and unadorned argument which should be convincing to a people who desire clean and economical government.

PERHAPS HE HASN'T HEARD OF THE TRUSTS. From The Kansas City Journal. Mr. Cluey is not the prosecutor in the Illinois suit against the Whiskey Trust, but, on the other hand, neither does he appear for the defendant. Mr. Cluey's attitude is strictly neutral.

A VIGOROUS EXPOSER OF HUMBUGS.

From The Boston Journal.